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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/879,060	06/13/2001	Tadashi Ohashi	1341.1096	4634
21171 7590 10/31/2007 STAAS & HALSEY LLP SUITE 700 1201 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W. WASHINGTON, DC 20005			EXAMINER CAMPBELL, JOSHUA D	
			ART UNIT 2178	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 10/31/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/879,060

Applicant(s)

OHASHI, TADASHI

Examiner

Joshua D. Campbell

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 August 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-9 and 11-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-9 and 11-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: Request for continued examination filed on 8/20/2007.
2. Claims 1, 3-9, and 11-18 are pending in this case. Claims 1, 8, 9, and 16-18 are independent claims. Claims 1, 8, 9, and 16-18 have been amended.
3. The rejection of claims 1-3, 8, 9-11, and 16 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Muranaga et al. (hereinafter Muranaga, US Patent Number 5,671,428, issued on September 23, 1997) has been withdrawn due to amendments.
4. The rejection of claims 4 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Muranaga et al. (hereinafter Muranaga, US Patent Number 5,671,428, issued on September 23, 1997) as applied to claims 2 and 10 above, and further in view of IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin (hereinafter IBM, published on March 1, 1994) has been withdrawn due to amendments.
5. The rejection of claims 5-7, 13-15, 17, and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Muranaga et al. (hereinafter Muranaga, US Patent Number 5,671,428, issued on September 23, 1997) as applied to claims 1-2 and 9-10 above, and further in view of Pavlov (US Patent Number 6,725,426, filed March 17, 2000) has been withdrawn due to amendments.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

7. Claims 1-3, 8, 9-11, and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Muranaga et al. (hereinafter Muranaga, US Patent Number 5,671,428, issued on September 23, 1997) in view of Courter et al. (hereinafter Courter, "Mastering Microsoft Office 2000 Professional Edition," published April 1999).

Regarding independent claim 1, Muranaga discloses a method in which a document that is to be examined is stored in a document database (Figure 1, item number 4 of Muranaga). Muranaga also discloses a method in which examiners (reviewers or commentators) attributes are also stored in a database (column 20, line 30-column 21 line, 15 of Muranaga). Based on attributes a user may select the examiner(s) (proofreaders) that are to review the document at which point the system requests that the examiner reviews the document (column 3, line 18-column 4, line 21 and column 17, line 25-column 20, line 55 and column 24, line 49-column 25, line 5 of Muranaga). Muranaga also discloses a method in which the examiner may use a browser to view the document and may input results (comments) about the document, at which point the comments may be viewed by the requester responsive to an identifier defined by the requester, all users may have access to their own personal terminal device connected to a network (column 3, line 18-column 4, line 21; column 7, line 3 through 40; and column 15, lines 42-45 of Muranaga). Muranaga discloses that an

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examination icon (button) is selected in order to execute the examination process (column 12, lines 23-32 of Muranaga). Muranaga does not explicitly disclose that the results (comments) are stored in a searchable list. However, Muranaga does disclose that the results are stored in a database (column 7, line 3 through 40 of Muranaga). The definition of database as given by Microsoft Press Computer Dictionary, second edition, published in 1994 is paraphrased as "...any aggregation of data... together with a collection of operations that facilitate searching, sorting, recombination, and similar activities." Based on this definition of a database in the art at the time of invention it is inherent that the results that are stored in a database would be searchable because a database inherently provides searching capabilities, thus functionally a database is a searchable list. Muranaga discloses that an examination icon (button) is selected in order to execute the examination process (column 12, lines 23-32 of Muranaga).

Muranaga does not explicitly disclose the use of interface buttons to request examination or approving or rejecting the examination document or submitting the request via e-mail. However, Courter discloses that a request for examination is generated using an interface selection (button) which causes a request e-mail to be generated and sent to the examiner (reviewer) (pages 282-284, "Routing Documents" of Courter). Courter also discloses that the examination document may be approved or rejected post examination via approval and rejection buttons (pages 271-273, "Accepting or Rejecting Changes" of Courter). It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Muranaga with the

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teachings of Courter because it would have allowed review request to be generated and transmitted automatically.

Regarding dependent claim 3, Muranaga discloses a method in which based on the importance/priority of a document only certain examiners may have full access to the document based upon the priority set forth in their own attributes (column 20, lines 30-67 of Muranaga).

Regarding independent claim 8, the claim incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claim 1. Thus, the claim is rejected along the same rationale as claim 1.

Regarding independent claim 9 and dependent claim 11, the claims incorporate substantially similar subject matter as claims 1 and 3. Thus, the claims are rejected along the same rationale as claims 1 and 3.

Regarding independent claim 16, the claim incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claim 1. Thus, the claim is rejected along the same rationale as claim 1.

8. Claims 4 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Muranaga et al. (hereinafter Muranaga, US Patent Number 5,671,428, issued on September 23, 1997) in view of Courter et al. (hereinafter Courter, "Mastering Microsoft Office 2000 Professional Edition," published April 1999) as applied to claims 2 and 10 above, and further in view of IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin (hereinafter IBM, published on March 1, 1994).

Regarding dependent claim 4, neither Muranaga nor Courter disclose a method in which the status of the result is checked and that reminders are sent to the examiner. However, IBM discloses a method in which a document reviewer is sent a reminder of a due date prior to the due date if the review is not completed and sent another reminder when the review becomes overdue (Pages 2-3 of IBM). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the methods of Muranaga and Courter with the teachings of IBM because it would have increased the ability of work getting done on time.

Regarding dependent claim 12, the claim incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claim 4. Thus, the claim is rejected along the same rationale as claim 4.

9. Claims 5-7, 13-15, 17, and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Muranaga et al. (hereinafter Muranaga, US Patent Number 5,671,428, issued on September 23, 1997) in view of Courter et al. (hereinafter Courter, "Mastering Microsoft Office 2000 Professional Edition," published April 1999) as applied to claims 1-2 and 9-10 above, and further in view of Pavlov (US Patent Number 6,725,426, filed March 17, 2000).

Regarding dependent claim 5 and 6, Muranaga discloses a method in which the examination results are stored in a database and summed up (list of all comments) and the user is allowed to browse the results (column 10, line 31-column 11, line 39 of Muranaga). Neither Muranaga nor Courter disclose a method in which an XML tag is

attached to every phrase in the results or that the original examination file is converted into an XML file. However, Pavlov discloses a method in which word processing documents are converted into XML files (column 1, line 42-column 2, line 15 of Pavlov). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the methods of Muranaga and Courter with the method of Pavlov because it would have allowed for device independent document and result sharing.

Regarding dependent claim 7, neither Muranaga nor Courter disclose a method in which a document that is stored is presented as a model when compiling an examination document. However, Pavlov discloses a method in which style rules (style sheet), grammar rules, and transition rules are used to convert a document from a word processing format to an XML format (column 3, line 48-column 4, line 41 of Pavlov). The rules could be considered to be a model of any document that has already been compiled using the process. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the methods of Muranaga and Courter with the method of Pavlov because it would have allowed for a uniform style/format of all documents in the system.

Regarding dependent claims 13-15, the claims incorporate substantially similar subject matter as claims 5-7. Thus, the claims are rejected along the same rationale as claims 5-7.

Regarding independent claim 17, Muranaga discloses a method in which a document that is to be examined is stored in a document database (Figure 1, item

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number 4 of Muranaga). Muranaga also discloses a method in which examiners (reviewers or commentators) attributes are also stored in a database (column 20, line 30-column 21 line, 15 of Muranaga). Based on attributes a user may select the examiner(s) (proofreaders) that are to review the document at which point the system requests that the examiner reviews the document (column 3, line 18-column 4, line 21 and column 17, line 25-column 20, line 55 and column 24, line 49-column 25, line 5 of Muranaga). Muranaga also discloses a method in which the examiner may use a browser to view the document and may input results (comments) about the document, at which point the comments may be viewed by the requester responsive to an identifier defined by the requester, all users may have access to their own personal terminal device connected to a network (column 3, line 18-column 4, line 21; column 7, line 3 through 40; and column 15, lines 42-45 of Muranaga). Muranaga discloses that an examination icon (button) is selected in order to execute the examination process (column 12, lines 23-32 of Muranaga).

Muranaga does not explicitly disclose the use of interface buttons to request examination or approving or rejecting the examination document or submitting the request via e-mail. However, Courter discloses that a request for examination is generated using an interface selection (button) which causes a request e-mail to be generated and sent to the examiner (reviewer) (pages 282-284, "Routing Documents" of Courter). Courter also discloses that the examination document may be approved or rejected post examination via approval and rejection buttons (pages 271-273, "Accepting or Rejecting Changes" of Courter). It would have been obvious at the time

the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Muranaga with the teachings of Courter because it would have allowed review request to be generated and transmitted automatically.

Neither Muranaga nor Courter explicitly disclose that the browsing may be done with a web browser. However, Pavlov discloses a method in which style rules (style sheet), grammar rules, and transition rules are used to convert a document from a word processing format to an XML format which is viewable in a web browser (column 3, line 48-column 4, line 41 of Pavlov). The rules could be considered to be a model of any document that has already been compiled using the process. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the methods of Muranaga and Courter with the method of Pavlov because it would have allowed for a uniform style/format of all documents in the system.

Regarding independent claim 18, Muranaga discloses a method in which a document that is to be examined is stored in a document database (Figure 1, item number 4 of Muranaga). Muranaga also discloses a method in which examiners (reviewers or commentators) attributes are also stored in a database (column 20, line 30-column 21 line, 15 of Muranaga). Based on attributes a user may select the examiner(s) (proofreaders) that are to review the document at which point the system requests that the examiner reviews the document (column 3, line 18-column 4, line 21 and column 17, line 25-column 20, line 55 and column 24, line 49-column 25, line 5 of Muranaga). Muranaga also discloses a method in which the examiner may use a browser to view the document and may input results (comments) about the document,

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at which point the comments may be viewed by the requester responsive to an identifier defined by the requester, all users may have access to their own personal terminal device connected to a network (column 3, line 18-column 4, line 21; column 7, line 3 through 40; and column 15, lines 42-45 of Muranaga). Muranaga discloses that an examination icon (button) is selected in order to execute the examination process (column 12, lines 23-32 of Muranaga).

Muranaga does not explicitly disclose the use of interface buttons to request examination or approving or rejecting the examination document or submitting the request via e-mail. However, Courter discloses that a request for examination is generated using an interface selection (button) which causes a request e-mail to be generated and sent to the examiner (reviewer) (pages 282-284, "Routing Documents" of Courter). Courter also discloses that the examination document may be approved or rejected post examination via approval and rejection buttons (pages 271-273, "Accepting or Rejecting Changes" of Courter). It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Muranaga with the teachings of Courter because it would have allowed review request to be generated and transmitted automatically.

Neither Muranaga nor Courter explicitly disclose that the browsing may be done with a web browser. However, Pavlov discloses a method in which style rules (style sheet), grammar rules, and transition rules are used to convert a document from a word processing format to an XML format which is viewable in a web browser (column 3, line 48-column 4, line 41 of Pavlov). The rules could be considered to be a model of any

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document that has already been compiled using the process. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the methods of Muranaga and Courter with the method of Pavlov because it would have allowed for a uniform style/format of all documents in the system.

Response to Arguments

10. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 3-9, and 11-18 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

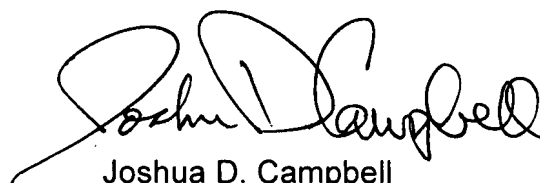
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joshua D. Campbell whose telephone number is (571) 272-4133. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (7:30 AM - 4:00 PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong can be reached on (571) 272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joshua D. Campbell". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Joshua" and last name "Campbell" clearly distinguishable.

Joshua D. Campbell
October 16, 2007